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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1871. NO. 126.

## FIRST EDITION.

## FRANCE.

Germans Confident of Peace.

Troops to Enter Paris on the 16th.

Further News of the Election.

The Paris Delegation Not Full.

Informal Meeting of the Assembly.

Armistice Extended to the 28th Inst.

Delivery of Arms at Paris Completed.

Many of Them Rendered Worthless.

Germans Still Levying Contributions.

### ENGLAND.

Bucrot Ill—Armistice Prolonged Until the 28th —Delivery of French Arms Completed—Favre's Party Always in Favor of Peace, but Opposed to Cession of Territory.

LONDON, February 13.—Paris advices report Ducrot as seriously ill.

The Prussians have levied a war contribution of one hundred thousand francs upon the inhabitants of St. Germain.

It is reported that the armistice has been prolonged until the 28th instant.

The French government has ceased buying provisions from the Germans.

Favre has gone to Bordeaux.

A Versailles correspondent of the Times telegraphs on the 12th that the delivery of arms to the Germans is completed. French arms are destroying the forts of Paris, which prove to be worthless on account of the removal of portions of the breech loading apparatus.

The postal and relief trains from London, which were recently stopped by the Germans under mistake, were immediately released in pursuance of orders from headquarters.

LONDON, February 13.—Copies of the correspondence relating to the war to be submitted to Parliament show that Favre's party were always willing to conclude peace on the basis of the last terms, the cession of territory, and that Germany pursued war for territory. England has been continually urging peace on Favre's party.

The Orleanists are confident that Count de Paris will be a king of France in a few weeks, and the government will state that they will be able to dispatch 150,000 men immediately to the east.

### Germans Still Levying Heavy Contributions.

LONDON, February 13.—A dispatch from Dieppe of the 12th says the Germans have imposed a contribution of 500,000 francs in that city, and 22,000,000 francs on the adjacent villages, all of which must be paid by the 14th. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having only small amounts on previous contributions. The Department of the Seine Inferieure is said to have already paid 28,000,000 francs to the Germans.

### A Commission Sitting at Versailles to Finish Up the Terms of Capitulation.

LONDON, February 13.—Provisions in immense quantities are continually arriving in Paris, and soldiers are used in unloading trains.

A commission, consisting of four Germans and three Frenchmen, is sitting at Versailles to arrange the details unfinished at the time the convention Jules Favre to the Parliament of Germany.

## FRANCE.

### Meeting of the National Assembly.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—The French Assembly will to-day hold a preliminary meeting for the purpose of ascertaining the number of members in attendance and of fixing the day for the first public session.

The Government is still without news of the result of the election in Paris. The latest dispatch from the capital says the result was not known yesterday morning.

Picard, Thiers, Favre and Gamnetta are elected from the Department of the Seine Et One, and Duke d'Aumale from the Department of Oise.

One has arrived in Bordeaux, and Garibaldi is momentarily expected.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—At the preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly to-day about two hundred members were present. It is reported that no business was formally opened and Secretaries appointed.

### The Elections.

BORDEAUX, February 13.—The result of the elections in Paris is still awaited by the Government. Most of those are occupied by German troops. M. Thiers is elected by eighteen departments, Gen. Trochu by four, Gambetta by four, M. Jules Favre by two, M. Rochefort by four departments. There is no further news from the Paris elections.

LONDON, February 13.—A dispatch from Paris says: The Communist members of Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and counting of the votes, therefore, is necessarily very slow. It is thought that the votes are being scattered among the various candidates without delegation from the Council which fears that a second general election will have to be held.

LONDON, February 13.—The Communist at Havre has been removed from his assembly from the department of Rue et Villaine.

The French Government has imposed a contribution of 400,000 francs on the towns of Lille and Rouen.

## PRUSSIA.

### Germans to Enter Paris on the 16th.

VERSAILLES, February 13.—The German army will make a triumphal entry into Paris, at noon, on the 16th instant. The Emperor will review the troops.

After the marching of lunch, will review the army. In case the Tuileries should not be in a fit condition for the reception of the Emperor he will occupy the palace of Elysee. The Emperor will return to Berlin the last of March.

### Verdi Wrote to Have a Monument.

CARLSRUHE, February 13.—The city of Baden has resolved to erect a monument in honor of General Von Werder, which will be the second Boerhaavi saved Germany from French invasion.

## BELGIUM.

### A Gift to Paris.

BRUSSELS, February 12.—The King of Belgium has given 10,000 francs toward the revictualing of Paris.

Ducrot has resigned his position in the French army.

Prince Napoleon is in Brussels.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Another Marine Disaster—Fifty-three Lives Lost—The Loss of Life by the French Transport Lecerf Greatly Exaggerated—Sailing of the English Members of the High Commission—Overflow of the Danube—Demonstrations in Favor of the Pope, &c., &c.

### Loss of the Steamer Lecerf.

LONDON, February 12.—Private letters from Cherbourg express the opinion that the loss of life on the steam transport, which was wrecked few days ago off Cape La Hague, is greatly exaggerated.

### Sailing of the English Members of the High Commission.

LONDON, February 13.—The steamship Cuba sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, and had on board the Earl De Grey, Lord Tenterden, Montagne Bernard and Viscount Goderich, of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims and Canadian and other claims of the United States upon Great Britain. They are accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

### Overflow of the Danube.

VIENNA, February 13.—The overflow of the Danube has inundated the suburbs of Vienna, particularly Leopoldstadt and Rossau.

### Libraries and Galleries of the Vatican Nation.

FLORENCE, February 13.—The Italian Parliament declared the libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry.

### Another Disaster.

LONDON, February 13.—A telegram from Bombay says the steamer General Outram has been wrecked on the Island of Bombay, foundered in a cyclone in the Indian ocean, and fifty-three lives were lost.

### Demonstrations in Favor of the Pope.

FLORENCE, February 12.—It is reported that demonstrations in favor of the Pope are in preparation in various parts of Europe.

### No Cabinet Yet Formed.

LONDON, February 12.—The Marquis D'Azila has not yet succeeded in forming a Cabinet.

### Flood in the Danube Subsided.

VIENNA, February 13.—The flood in the Danube has subsided, but there is still danger of another rise in the river and further destruction of property.

### The Ballot in England.

LONDON, February 13.—The statement of the observer that the right to a compromise upon the question of the ballot, whereby it will be made optional with the returning officer of any constituency to adopt or not the system, and whether the ballot is desired, by no one of the ballot is denied, but by a majority to adopted upon authority.

### A War of Words.

A controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which Greek troops have pursued brigands over the frontier into Turkey. Greece has sent a circular to the foreign courts of Europe on the subject.

### A Comparatively Small Affair After All.

LONDON, February 13.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that only eight men were lost on the French transport Lecerf, wrecked off Cape La Hague.

### Meteoric News.

LONDON, February 13.—The steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday. The steamship Bolivia, from New York, has also arrived.

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The agents of the Continental Assurance and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies of New York, the Springfield Fire Insurance Company of Massachusetts, and the Home Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, have withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

## WASHINGTON.

### THE INCOME TAX REPEAL.

**The Matter Again Set Aside—Bill for the Enforcement of Constitutional Amendments—Amendments to the House Bill Relative to Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors—The Georgia Senatorship—Miller to be Admitted—Veto of the Bill Repealing the Test Oath Foreshadowed, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1871.

**The Income Tax Repeal—Enforcement of Constitutional Amendments.**

The Conference Committee on the Senate's right to originate the bill repealing the income tax will have another meeting, after which Mr. Hooper will doubtless be ready to report that they can come to no agreement on the subject. He gave notice on Saturday that on Wednesday he should make another attempt to get the House to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up his bill to repeal the tax, but to-day the House, on motion of Mr. Bingham, suspended the rules and agreed to take up and proceed to the consideration of the latter's bill amending the act for the enforcement of the constitutional amendments immediately after reading the journal Wednesday morning. Speeches are limited to thirty minutes each, and a vote is to be taken on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock, all dilatory motions to be ruled out. The Democrats are very hostile to this bill, and have several times defeated attempts to consider it. Mr. Bingham declares he is ready for consideration to-day, when the Democrats began filibustering. Mr. Bingham then changed his tactics, and moved to take up the bill and pass it, a previous vote to be taken showing that a majority would support him. This brought the Democrats to their feet, who begged a chance for debate, however brief, and assented to the conditions of the motion for its consideration on Wednesday. There is likely to be a series of sharp and interesting speeches on both sides. This disposition of time on Wednesday will probably shut Mr. Hooper out from an opportunity to make his motion.

### Homesteads for Soldiers and Sailors.

Mr. Pomeroy reported to-day, from the Committee on Public Lands, the bill which passed the House at the last session, relating to disabled soldiers and sailors, their widows and orphan children, to acquire homesteads on the public lands of the United States.

As the bill passed the House, it was a measure of the first importance, allowing the time of allowing soldiers and sailors who served ninety days or more in the late war to patent public lands of all descriptions, including school lands, and the time of their service in the army or navy to be deducted from the usual time of settlement required by the act of 1862.

The Committee on Public Lands, however, reported a substitute which materially changes the bill. It has been the policy of the Land Office to require proof of any interest which might be acquired in pursuance of the act. As reported in the Senate to-day, this bill has been the most carefully considered of any of the objectionable features. The first section, relating to lands which may be pre-empted, has been so amended as to exclude lands otherwise appropriated, which is given to settlers who have made settlements. The provision giving settlers the right to assign their interest before perfecting their titles has been entirely stricken out, as also the section which confers powers upon the settler to make proof by attorney where he has been personally disabled, &c. As the bill now stands, it but re-enacts the provisions of the general homestead law, with the exception that it grows to soldiers and sailors the benefit of the time which they devoted to the public service, the same to count as actual settlement in case they otherwise meet the general preemption requirements.

### The Georgia Senatorship—Interesting Debate.

There was an interesting debate in the Senate today, on the joint resolution to admit Miller, of Georgia. Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, Morton, Hill and Merrimon participated, and the debate turned chiefly on the application of constitutional and legal principles. Carpenter read an elaborate argument to show that the Senate had no power to admit, under the case, was unconstitutional. The arguments of Edmunds, Conkling, and Morton were to the effect that Milner, whose credentials were presented by the executive of the state was null and void, and in consequence the election was null and void, and in subsequent action of Congress could give it validity. The resolution finally passed the Senate. It will be likely to encounter more opposition in the House. During the day Mr. Morton made some important revelations as to the manner in which the act repealing the test oath was passed. He said it went through without being made known to any one, and was passed by a vote of 30 to 29, a majority of which being made because no Senator, or at most but two or three, were aware of its real character; while one of the most influential reasons for its passage in the House was that the state-ments of Senators in the Senate, to which it had passed the Senate unanimously. He denied that it was a true expression of the judgment of the Republican side of the Senate, or that it was known to be of such character as was known, be passed without prolonged debate, and probably not even then, He declared that its passage was in effect, treason to the Republican party, and expressed the hope that the President would veto it. It is thought this speech of Morton's foreshadows a veto, and perhaps was made in part to give the President a reason for refusing to give the act his approval.

WASHINGTON, February 13.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SPAIN CONCLUDED.

General Sickles telegraphs the State Department that the negotiations for a mixed commission for the adjustment of claims by persons and property of American citizens by the Spanish authorities during the insurrection in Cuba have been concluded, and a treaty to that effect will be signed to-day.

### NOMINATIONS SENT TO THE SENATE.

Postmasters—Wm. H. Streeter, Houghton, Mich.; J. H. Shuttleworth, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Edward Seitz, Sutter Township, Pa.; Wm. Schaffer, Point Pleasant, Pa.; Edward D. Freeman, Kosomo, Ind.; John H. Nills, Gold Hill, Nevada.

### THE SALARY GRAB COMMISSION.

The English situation is very much gratified at the result, and prophesy that in two months treaties will be negotiated for the settlement of the bonds, any dispute, the claims will be settled by arbitration. Quite a number of Senators and Members are a little cautious, however, and seem to think that so far from England having made any concessions, all have been built for the benefit of Great Britain. The fact that this Government has agreed to let all the claims which accrued out of the rebellion be settled by arbitration, the Alabama claims, the treaty of Washington, and the Johnson-Clarendon treaty of last year, which was almost unanimously rejected. These claims have been pressed for settlement by Secretary Fish for over three years, and the Senate

# The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1871.


HEREWITH we publish an interesting paper on "Germany and France," from the pen of LEWIS HOLLMAN, Esq., of Monongahela City. It will repay perusal.

TAMMANY has marked on its slate that "Boss" TWEED is to be the next Governor of New York, vice HOFFMAN, whom it hopes to promote to the Presidency. How much assistance will Pennsylvania give this scheme?

THE friends of General NEGLEY claim that he is in favor of the repeal of the income tax law, and that in voting against the motion to go into Committee of the Whole he did so because he feared some disaster to the bill. It is further asserted by his friends here that the vote was not a test. We have only to say that voting against motions made by the friends of the bill in its interest is a questionable way of exhibiting devotion to the principle involved. Those best informed on the subject assert that the vote *was* a test, and a very significant one. We hope GEN. NEGLEY may stumble upon the right course for once; but he is so uncertain as to require constant watching.

Now that the park project has been revived in Councils, it is to be hoped that it will be prosecuted with better success than it has heretofore been. A park is greatly needed, and every year's delay not only increases the necessity, but also augments the cost of the grounds. It is just as certain as anything in the future can be, that Pittsburgh will have a park—it may be two or three of them—and now, when land can be had at such a low rate as must enable the Councils, or their representatives, to procure an ample site for a public park without costing them a dollar, it would be folly not to embrace the opportunity. With the exercise of the most ordinary judgment and prudence, this can be done. The Committee recently appointed by Councils, yesterday submitted a bill to authorize the purchase of a park, which was approved, and will be passed at the present session of the Legislature. The bill authorizes the city, whenever Councils may direct, to issue bonds not exceeding $500,000, at seven per cent., and purchase not exceeding six hundred acres for park purposes; and in case of failure to agree with the owners as to the price of lands which the city may desire, viewers are to be appointed by the Court to determine the compensation. After the ground shall have been purchased, Councils may sell any portion thereof not needed for park purposes, at public sale, to the highest bidder, and apply the proceeds to the redemption of the bonds authorized to be issued.

There is very little difference between this act and the one passed some two years ago, except that Councils have charge of the matter instead of a Commission. A good Committee, however, may discharge the duties quite as efficiently as a Commission; and since the Councils hold control of the matter, there will be less grounds for clamoring as to "rings" and "private speculations." This sort of clamor killed the project before, although there were not the slightest grounds for believing that the Commission would have done ought else than acted prudently for the city's benefit.

ACCORDING to official reports made to the French Government in 1851 there were 7,48,000 dwelling houses in France without windows, while more than 2,000,000 dwelling houses were provided with only a single window each. Though not insignificant as an indication of the imperfectly civilized condition of vast multitudes of the French peasantry the fact perhaps does not mean as much as some may suppose. Latin people love the open air. Favored by their delightful climate the French people spend very little time comparatively in their houses, during much of the year being able almost to dispense with houses except as warerooms in which to store their property. With respect to civilization we fancy that when the French claim to be the leaders of it in Europe they do not think of the peasantry unless they allow them a peculiar civilization of their own. Count GOBINEAU, eminent as a writer on ethnology and other subjects, refers instructively to the inequalities of civilization among his compatriots. He says that while in many countries the ideas and opinions essential to the maintenance of the civilized state pervade and animate all classes, it is not so in France. Thus those most important and easily learned elementary branches of knowledge, reading and writing, remain forever mysteries to the vast majority of the rural population. "The French peasant," says the Count, "is as a rule able to neither read nor write; he attaches no value to such arts, as he perceives no use in them. I have noticed that peasants are very unwilling to send their children to school, and consider the time spent in learning as utterly wasted." He adds that they eagerly seize upon any, the slightest pretext to employ them otherwise during school hours. It is even a point of honor with a young man who has been at school to forget, or at least to pretend that he has forgotten what he learned there. The same strange ambition is seen in the discharged soldier who in a regimental school has acquired a mastery of the alphabet: When a peasant, through living in one of the towns has learned pure French, he or she is at great pains on returning to their village or country side to forget the acquisition and to speak the *patois* of their fathers. From such facts Count GOBINEAU infers that the French peasantry cherish a real and almost ineradicable dislike for what is called French civilization. The feeling has existed among them for hundreds of years along with a whole system of notions and superstitions against which the priests and bishops have contended almost in vain. We venture to think that a good system of Free Schools with Protestant teachers sustained by the government would have conquered their ignorance and civilized them long ago.

### THE CRAWFORD COUNTY, AND THE ROTTEN BOROUGH SYSTEMS.

Well, we have at last the Report of the Executive Committee of the Ring Convention upon the vote of the people upon the question whether they shall be allowed the privilege of choosing their own candidates, or prefer having the work done for them by the managers under the "Rotten Borough" system, by which they have so ingeniously contrived to stifle the public voice as heretofore.

They told us frankly that they were appointed to ascertain whether the reform proposed had been approved by a majority of the *Districts*, and not of the *people*, but that only 65 of these districts out of 111, have made any returns whatever, while the real due have proved deaf to their repeated calls. They say moreover that in their judgment "the vote cast was a *poor index of the wishes of the people* as it was very light—in *many* cases amounting to only *five* or *ten* votes, and in *others* with no statement of the vote at all," and that "it is apparent from the returns that while the *city* districts are *probably* in favor of the adoption of the new system, the *country* districts are *almost unanimously* opposed to it." From all which they infer that it would be unfair to decide to make any change without first obtaining a full expression of the whole county, which they propose to make trial of again at the *next primary elections* after taking proper measures to obtain it.

This fairly and reluctant outgiving on the part of the managers involves an admission of the pregnant fact so often charged and so stoutly denied, that the votes in the country districts—the same precisely through which the last ticket was nominated—were so light as to furnish *"a poor index of the wishes of the people*, in many cases amounting to only *five or ten*"—in others with "no statement of the votes at all," which means, of course, as we have always supposed, that there were no meetings, or nobody there except the delegates, who went only to elect themselves.

We thank these gentlemen for the evidence they have so unwittingly furnished of the sorry parade of voters by which they manage to overrule the populous districts and impose on the Republican party an annual ticket for the most important offices under the delusion that it is their own, and under the penalty of ostracism to every man who feels compelled to denounce and repudiate the whole contrivance as a humbug and a fraud. And we shall quote their own action thereupon, when opportunity serves, in the way of advice to the people that their primary elections are "no poor an index of the public will" that the only remedy for the people is to "pick their flints" and try again for something like a decent expression of that will, which these little imaginary assemblies, passing in the nomenclature of these gentry for "township meetings," are now solemnly admitted not to furnish.

We cannot say as much, however, for the honesty or consistency of these arithmeticians, when, in recommiting the question to the country because it "has made no sign" at all, they tell us that this same country is almost unanimously opposed to a proposition" on which it absolutely declines to vote, while in the face of an unusually large town vote declaring almost unanimously for the change, which, by the way, they are careful to suppress, they inform us in a subdued whisper that the City Districts are probably in favor of it. While the motive for this is obvious, and the special desire of the agents very unequivocally indicated thereby, we should think that any really respectable man, whose conscience has not been seared by Court House connections and practices, ought to have blushed at such a statement.

But how as to the new and adjourned reference which is to prolong the rule of these managers for another year, and to perpetuate it by the same logic hereafter? If the people of the country have refused to speak at the last session, how is it expected that they will be induced to do so at the next? "Oh!" say these gentlemen, "we will take measures to bring them out on the next occasion." But, gentlemen managers, you have done that on the former one, and if a standing advertisement for months—the urgent appeals of the organs—the asserted popularity in the country of a system which enables one man there to neutralize the votes of *fifty* in the towns, reinforced by the devilish suggestions which you privately distil into their ear, as to the unfair advantage they now have, which, judging them by yourselves, ought, as you think, to make them almost unanimous against a change, your own wishes rather than their opinions being the "father to that thought"—if all these means have failed what can you possibly do more unless it be to fight off a sentence of condemnation that must and will, as you know, destroy your power? Is it worth your while, however, thus to struggle for what can be no more than a mere respite of execution at the best? Is it either wise or becoming to disgrace your compulsory exit from the stage by the additional scandal of an indecent struggle in the hands of the executioner?

But why, if you are really Republicans and honest and trust-worthy referees, did you not give us the votes at large, and decide upon the opinion of the majority, in accordance with the fundamental principles of the party? You *know* that there was a large vote upon the question, and that the preponderance in favor of the change was perhaps *four or five to one*. Nor can you plead to this that the people were not *all* out, as you may now they ought to be, that is no objection to the general election, and you have often told us in answer to the objection of the paucity of your primary meetings as conveying no expression of the public sentiment, that if the people did not choose to attend and vote, it was their own fault, and they were no less concluded by what was done in their absence. Why, then, is it that you discard your own rule, and refuse to decide in accordance with the clear popular voice, and indulge even in the unworthy trick of suppressing the vote which could have shown how public opinion really stood upon this question? Is it only because you do not intend that the people shall decide it at all?

Yes, that consideration which suggested to you in the first place the transparent device of referring to the existing irregularities to the very parties who profited by them, by calling for votes by districts, wherein Crescent township with its *fifteen* could overrule a city ward with a *thousand*, to wit: that the people themselves were not to be allowed in any case, to right the wrong by reclaiming their lost power, and unhorsing you as leaders, is your idea still, as your assumption that the county is "almost unanimous" against the cities, as well as your recommittal of the question to the same tribunal as before, too clearly indicates. We give you credit, however, that all your tricks and subterfuges and evasions will not help you to maintain your unhallowed power. The people begin to understand you, and they do not intend to wait for your primary elections to decide by your "almost unanimous" but only thinly populated country districts—which are so convenient to you for manipulation and management—whether they are to be allowed the privilege of nominating their own candidates. It is now obvious to them, if it was not sufficiently so before, that no reform is practicable and no regard will ever be had for their wishes so long as you continue to usurp the management of their affairs and administer them for your own interests. As "ringleaders" you have made your last nominations, and if the cause of reform at Harrisburg is to be now obstructed by the fellow-feeling towards each other, which is but natural, perhaps, in a whole litter of the same birth, they will see to it that they are next year represented by men who will take no instructions either from the ring or its interested organs, and legislate for all fairly and equally without favoritism, and without respect of persons.

### WILL THERE BE PEACE?

The Germans having good hopes of the conclusion of peace, are yet acting as if a continuance of the war were not only possible but probable. This anticipation is, we suppose, their reason for the caution with which they allow the provisioning of Paris to proceed, as it is certainly their motive for calling into service another levy of fighting men. Even in the North it is likely that many sympathize with GAMBETTA's view of the situation; and the well known outspoken spirit of resistance in the South, and especially in the region in which the National Assembly holds its sessions, is regarded with great anxiety by those who expect only an accumulation of calamities from the prolongation of the war. All Frenchmen who have made up their minds to accept peace, are of course more or less reconciled to the surrender of territory, to the sacrifice of Alsace, a portion of Lorraine and also certain fortresses. They are not doubtless ready to submit to very heavy payments of money under the form of indemnity. It is, however, not unlikely that many of them have failed to anticipate the full amount of their conquerors' demands of this kind. In recollection of the enormous fines and requisitions which the Germans have levied wherever they have occupied the country, the French may be surprised when informed of the sum required from them as additional compensation. When enlightened on this subject there is danger that, in mere desperation or frenzy, they may reject the terms offered and rush, once more into the conflict, resolved, though they should perish themselves to punish their extortioners. Such a result appears not unlikely from the comments called forth by the report that one of the conditions of peace proposed by BISMARCK is the payment of ten *milliards*, or ten times a thousand millions of francs, in the way of indemnity in money. By the leading French journal in America this demand was treated as an offer not to be entertained for a moment. The imposition was described as "an annual and perpetual *razde* of five hundred millions; money enough to maintain in the service of Germany a permanent army of five hundred thousand men, and thus place all Europe under the sceptre of King WILLIAM at the expense of France." It was described as "the consummation of the ruin begun as wholesale pillage become an institution, the organization of robbery on a colossal scale." To sign such a treaty was declared to be out of the question, the offer of which could be properly answered only by the consecrated phrase, *"France dies but does not surrender."*

We do not yet know what terms will be offered. We are, however, safe in assuming that they will be such as to seem very hard to the defeated power. Unhappily there is little reason to hope that the National Assembly will be controlled by men capable of looking at the situation calmly and rationally. It will be wholly unlike the National Assemblies of the past, if it is not more under the influence of passion than of reason, more ready to listen to the will theories and enthusiastic hopes of declaimers than to the suggestions of wisdom and experience. Frenchmen thoughtful and judicious when alone are apt to lose their heads in the excitement of a multitude. Then the Assembly may be dramatically influenced by the population by which it is surrounded. An eloquent or plausible member may easily enough prove to the satisfaction of his *confreres* that France is not yet subdued. It is mere fact that France is still able to send into the field five hundred thousand fresh troops, who may be armed with weapons from England and the United States. For officers they are not likely to be in want, as General BEAUREGARD and others distinguished in the Confederate struggle are reported to have offered their services. Then it may be urged by the advocate of continued war, that of the one hundred and nineteen fortresses of the country, only twenty-five have been taken and occupied by the invaders, and that of those still in French possession some, as Lille, Valenciennes, Cherbourg, Brest and Besancon, are exceedingly strong, the capture of which would cost the Germans a vast expenditure of time, money, and men. It may also be urged that the Germans, especially the rank and file, are notoriously very tired of the war, and that in continuing the conflict, the French may reasonably hope for much from this feeling among their enemies. Another source of argument may be the hopes of foreign allies, if they prolong the struggle into the warm weather. Such hopes need not be well founded, for the French have a knack at hoping. But a powerful party in England *are* anxious, in view of the permanent prostration of France, as well as disgusted, and perhaps alarmed by the bearing of Germany. The Swiss are also alarmed in prospect of difficulties with Prussia, even as Holland is irritated at Swiss neutrality. For these and other reasons, real or fanciful, the French may resolve to continue the war.

## GERMANY AND FRANCE.

**The Germans and Gaul as Known to Cesar—The Same Now as Then—Their Moral Differences and Genius—Their Institutions of Development—Manufactures, Education, Religion, and Military Instruction—The Future of France.**

BY LEWIS HOLLMAN.

The generation in which great events occur does not often perceive their importance, for the reason that its attention is directed to the details of those events and the more immediate causes that occasioned them. The principles lying in the remote distance, at the basis, are not then seen, and, consequently, their future working is not determined. It is the office of the historian to search out these remote principles, and in his narration to exhibit their developments. Since history, especially modern history, now that its philosophy is better understood, is limited to particular eras or periods, then to a continuous narrative of the life of a nation; for these principles have their periods of maturation, from which their true character and influence may be better investigated.

The extraordinary events of the war between France and Germany fall within these culminating periods; and the purpose of this article is to trace the principles which evolved these events.

When the war commenced those best informed of the military condition of the nations anticipated defeat in the beginning to Prussia. This opinion also seemed to govern the action of France, which expected in its early success to impose a peace as it had done upon Austria after the battle of Sadoran, and as Prussia had done upon the same government after that of Sodowa. But silently the underlying principles of the people of both nations had been at work, and through them unexpected developments which they had implanted, had developed a force in the one and a weakness in the other which determined the events of the conflict.

"It is a conflict between the Teutonic and Latin races," said a writer in the beginning of the war. He was right. It was a conflict between a race which had an individualism in its nationality, and one which had not. In contrast the one was developed into full development by its national institutions, yet, by them, so restrained that each individual force harmoniously acted with every other one. Together they remained for the German like social sentiment found in the will of Alfred the Great, "That it was just the English should forever remain as free as their own thoughts."

Both of these governments are monarchial, but France has no such individual development. Why? Because of the difference between the races from which they descended—the ancient German tribes and the Gaul. Here is either in the moral features of each we do not see the likeness of the German and the Frenchman of the present.

The distinctive difference between them is correctly stated by Theodore Lyman in his article on "The Dying Gladiator," published in the December number of *Old and New*. Speaking of the Gallic and German tribes against whom Cæsar fought, and referring to his declaration of their manses, differences he says: "This difference which Cæsar so dwelt on is the more remarkable because both were barbarians, and because he supposed hardly to have begun that *differentiation* which grows with the growth of a race. Both were people of remarkable strength and stature, and capable of enduring cold and fatigue. Both were warlike, fierce and quick to anger; rather possessing anything which properly could be called civilization. They had general traits, which, in our own time, might almost with those of the American Indians, and they yet were as different. Indians and Irish may serve as the Irish and Germans of to-day. Cæsar does not enter much into their physical differences; he does not closely compare their hair, or noses, or limbs; but he sets forth their mental differences which run through each of them, and characteristic. Druids and nobles held the power; all others were serfs.

"Their religion was a thing of importance; but it was an emotional, not a reflective, religion; and in its ceremonial, there cruel and disgusting rites. Polygamy was a consequence of their aristocratic spirit; and so was the power of life and death which the man held over his women and children; and so, too, the wearing of ornaments as a mark of distinction. They were in petty parties and factions; from which neither tribe nor village nor family was free.

"As to the Germans, they had no gods save those of Nature, and no religion, but one, the sense of God. There were no sacrificial rites, therefore no priests. Whatever would make a man a good fighter or hunter was worthy; everything was evil that was frivolous. Sloth, decrepitude, ornaments, gallantry, were the most unpardonable in people. Nobody had the same land two years together, lest he should turn from war to agriculture, or should seek wealth, or should build too good a shelter against cold and wind; and for one more reason, namely, that the common man might feel he was the lord of all equally.

"This last is a key to their national character. The Germans were democratic. Their own rights were also the rights of strangers; and foreigners who came among them could claim good treatment and hospitality. The warrior could have but one wife; if he had two, it were more than his just share; and, further, he would become a dissolute man. Self-assertion, the cultivation of individual rights, a sharing of benefits and dangers, and a high sense of personal these savages; and greater savages never were. Half clad in pieces of sheer skin, their coarse red hair gathered in a tough knot behind, with no ornament or mark of handicraft save their weapons; with no food but the meat of game, and the curds and cheese of their domestic animals—these are they pictured to us by Cæsar and Pacitus.

"The civilization of eighteen centuries has not changed these characteristics; it has softened the hard and smoothed the rugged; it has glossed the faults of the one; it has slowly, but truely, developed the virtues of the other. Morally the Gaul and the German are unchanged.

But let us go to a separated branch of this German race, and see into what kind of a tribe it has grown on another soil than Germany.

The Saxons are a Teutonic tribe, the Anglos, passed over into England from the north of Germany, near the Elbe. Hume says of these and of the German tribes generally, that they possessed all the virtues that belonged to their condition, especially distinguished for valor and love of liberty. "That is, the principles governed more by example than authority; to die for the honor of their leader was their chief ambition; to survive his disgrace or the death of their leader was infamous; that they even carried into the field their wives and children, who adopted all the martial sentiments of the men; and being thus inspired by every human motive, were invincible; where they were not opposed either by the equal manners and institutions of the neighboring Germans, or by the superior discipline, arms, and numbers of the Romans."

This personal equality and independence gave to Saxon England the free institutions of Alfred the Great, and when they were overthrown by the Norman conquest, it was the struggle of centuries to restore them. The Normans sought vainly to engraft their language and customs upon the country—the superior virtues of the Saxon restored those free institutions, which are now the birthright of every Englishman and American.

Let us return to Germany,—to the time of Charlemagne. The civilization of Rome had been acquired more by the Gaul than by the German, for it was more congenial to the character of the Gaul. When Charlemagne had conquered all the conflicting governments of Europe and became Emperor of what is now France, certainly not all, but the most, were determined resistance by the Saxons who had remained near the Elbe. Although defeated by every asserting himself, they yet, at the end of each of the contest, until at last Charlemagne, not trusting to the force of arms alone, seperated them, settling a part in the interior of Germany; to appear, centuries afterwards as those Saxons among whom Luther was born, and whose ruler was the protector of the Reformation.

In no other country than Germany could that Reformation have been successful, for the virtues of the German character sustained it,—their personal independence; their devotion to the family, which reverted the celibacy of the priesthood, and most of the Roman Church. The right of a nation to determine for itself religious as well as secular institutions, against foreign intervention, led to the revolt of England with Rome, and of Holland and the German Netherlands with Philip the Second. How deeply incorporated into the very nature of the German people were these individual and national rights is seen in the heroic exhibition they endured in their struggles to maintain them. And in so doing the we but recognize the virtues of their remote ancestors?

In the equal degree do the French exhibit an inheritance of the leading traits in the character of the ancient Gaul. "The Gauls says Mr. Lyman, were aristocratic; Druids and nobles held the power; all others were serfs." "I am the State" said Louis the Fourteenth. The aristocracy, the army, and the church were combined to oppress the people in 1789, then but little removed from their state of serfdom. Such a union in such a despotism cannot be found in German history. If the revolution of that year overturned this despotism and destroyed the oppressors, it failed to establish free institutions for the welfare of the people. The upheaval was that of the earthquake; it covered everything around it with rocks, and lava, and ashes. It had no moral element to stay excesses, or to bring order and liberty out of chaos. In the end all its struggles, the strong arm of power, allied with the Roman Church, ruled it. Rome and the influences exerted by its moderating power over the French mind. Has "Ultramontane" ever been sung in French?

Since the fall of NAPOLEON THE THIRD, visited by one of our best paper correspondents, and speaking of a republic, the following conversation occurred between them:

Emperor—The Republic of France and the Republic of America are as different as black and white. Your country people submit to the law. Public spirit and a sentiment based upon general intelligence and morality, dictate to and control society. Are not those leaders in New York and Boston allowed to perform such plans as they deem fit?

Correspondent—Certainly they are.

Emperor—Then suppose they should treat the public to a performance of an impure and offensive piece, what would be the consequence? The press would denounce them, nobody would go to see them and they would be condemned by the verdict of the public. But in France, where there is no such public decorum, the greater will be the crowd flocking to delight in it.

What a moral degradation does this remark of the Emperor exhibit! How weak must be the life of the family which not only tolerates but enjoys such degrading performances. Personal respect can be no element of a French woman's character, when home life has no controlling influences. And certainly she could not be expected to inculcate the false description of her be at all correct.

"In France," he says, "the women lie admirably. Our costume just fits them well in imposture. And woman is so naively impertinent, so pretty, so graceful, so lying in her lying. She so well understands its usefulness in social life for avoiding those violent shocks which would daily bring happiness in the cotton in which they pack their jewelry, like the cotton in which they pack their jewelry, lying is to them the very foundation of their usages, and truth is only the exception; they speak it, as they are virtuous, from caprice or for a purpose."

The lower literature of the French people is degrading, and indicates the truth of these strictures on the moral condition of their women. It justifies the lamenting the statements recently made from Paris, that well dressed women openly make sale of obscene books, such as our laws forbid and destroy, when they can lay hold of the secret seller or publication.

Untruthful mothers can neither give birth to, nor raise up, truthful sons. If such a thing was a moral possibility, it would be a contravention of those physical laws of inheritance which every physiologist so well understands. For those laws not only determine the qualities of the mind as much as the physical peculiarities. "The fathers have eaten sour grapes and the teeth of their children are on edge." That the iniquities of the parents shall be visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation, would be an unjust judgment did it not express the law of moral inheritance. If De Balzac speaks correctly, then falsehood must be as common among the men also of France. The official bulletins issued by the French Government have been false from their beginning to their ending, and justly have they called forth the general censure. Henry Ward Beecher, when contrasting this falsehood with the plain, truthful statements of the official reports received from Berlin, said that in these the Germans showed their inherited virtues of truthfulness and sobriety of mind.

And may I not add that all these things concerning French morality but indicate deficiency in moral obligation, such as their remote ancestors exhibited in their physical serfdom.

Not as a nation does France take a higher place in morality. In proof of this examine her course in what is now declared by her government, as most dishonorable—the cession of territory. Yet what nation, more than she, has sought the acquisition of territory from other governments? Not to go back to the First Empire, which changed the map of Europe, let us see what the present Napoleon has to say on the thing. He has taken large territories in Algeria; as the price of his aid to Italy, he demanded and received Savoy and Nice; in our civil war he sought to take all of Mexico; in his secret proposals to Prussia he wished the Rhine provinces. Rumor and the Prussian journals declared that he had organized a plan for the boundry line was between France and Italy, implying a willingness to see Switzerland, and in commencing the present war against Germany, he expected the cession of these Rhine provinces as the basis of peace.

In all these aims and purposes how little of that Christian moral obligation he exhibits, which requires us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. And hence it is that the sensitiveness of France to code territory as a thing of honor, and excites the derision and contempt of the world.

The neighboring nations which have such moral elements cannot be at peace. The Rhine separated France and Germany, but the love of the German for the moral greatness of his people—his Fatherland—is a passion that has been so highly exalted in song.

Having thus referred to the underlying moral principles, which from their earliest condition to the present, have moulded the characters of the German and the French, I now, more at length, will dwell upon their respective national institutions, which have had so great agency in the development of these moral differences.

1.—*Manufactures.*

The French people are distinguished for their manufactures of luxuries. In this country, whatever is imported under that class, in eight cases in ten, come from France. In silks, broadcloths, gloves, wines; in whatever ministers to a luxurious taste and elegant indulgence, the French are without the genius and the aristocratic tendencies of the high nations.

Germany, on the contrary, is still more noted for the cheap articles which it sends forth, which not only contributes to the comfort of the masses, these she produces in their best qualities, and at the lowest prices. Both people in this respect, as in many others, follow the promptings of their genius.

2.—*Schools, Arts, Amusements, Fashions, &c., &c.*

I group these together because they are numerous, to dwell upon them separately. Every person has some knowledge of the system of public education of France, more especially as they are seen in Paris. They show that large expenditures are made to that end, but which benefit not the taste of the great people. I shall have occasion to allude to them more particularly. They furnish a national insight into the character of the French rulers—that they are aristocratic.

3.—*Self-Education.*

Put passing from these material embodiments of the character of the French nation, let us examine these influences which are of both positive and negative, the intellectual and moral elevation of the people.

For a nation to be intelligent in the highest sense, those which demand patience and skill in investigation, such as anatomy, and those branches of natural science which abound in facts, must be the most distinguished. In those sciences that require the rapid generalization, justly have the French a reputance of France. Each is superior to the other in that which is the accordant characteristic of each. But I desire to dwell upon those institutions which develop the minds of the whole people—the common schools, and the academies of the German and their occupations.

Germany is an agricultural country to a great degree, and its landed proprietors are many. Yet the intelligence of its agricultural laborers is of the highest. The fact must indicate a very general intelligence of their ancestors—the serfs. Let the following extract from the admirable article of M. De Laveleye, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, justify the truth of this remark. He says:

"Last June, on the deck of a steamer which was conveying us to the inauguration of the Suez Canal, M. Dieulafoy, one of the engineers of the department of the imperial government, told me the tale of his griefs in the ministry of public instruction. He had just tried to introduce compulsory education in the peror supported him; he had all the other ministers of the Empire on his side; he had organized schools for adults; it was with difficulty that he succeeded in procuring off forty thousand pounds (200,000 francs) for the famous scheme which he had at heart. There was the whole system of public instruction to reorganize, and that required money. They preferred to employ the gold of the country in barracks, in gilding monuments, the dome of the Invalides, the roof of Sainte Chapelle. It was in vain that he cried out, year after year, 'There must be schools, there must be schools!' In vain did Jules Favre cried out, year after year, 'There must be roads, there must be roads!' The voice of the government was deaf. It denied nothing to pleasure, to luxury, to ostentation. It denied everything to education.

Paris and its gilded vices; the luxurious pleasures of the few; pomp and display. He points out the astounding expenditures of the nation. For the instruction of the laboring millions, a pittance is granted. The State of Pennsylvania alone expends an annual sum of $1,000,000 for common schools. Here, too, we see the ornaments of the aristocratic caste—the system of the masses.

No, contrast with this the educational system of Germany. It embraces all instruction necessary to make the man an intelligent citizen, and the state requires us to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. And hence it is that the sensitiveness of France to code territory as a thing of honor, excites the derision and contempt of the world.

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No, contrast with this the educational system of Germany. It embraces all instruction necessary to make the man an intelligent citizen, and the state requires us to follow the ordinary occupations of society, or thoroughly to understand every subject essential to the highest profession, and all in the form of a list, these schools are as follows:

1. Primary, or common schools.
2. Upper, or burgher schools.
3. Trade schools.
4. Industrial schools.
5. Polytechnic, or Schools of the Arts.
6. The Gymnasium.
7. The University.

To these all are taught to every German, and attendance of the first two is made compulsory by law. Thus, in the leading German States, a citizen is able to read and write in rare cases. The art so essential here to thorough general instruction—non-attendance on these schools—has been done by most teachers—have no existence there, for the compulsory system renders them unnecessary. The parent is pursuit there, and the teacher has to be thoroughly qualified in all branches, for he continues with his scholars throughout their entire school life.

In these schools are found the children of all classes; mind meets mind on the same level, and we see perpetuated the individual equality—the supremacy of the spiritual—the tribute and the universal recognition of superior mind as the true test of official authority. Von Moltke, in his younger days, was very poor; now, at the head of the Grocery, Chicago and other colonies.

### A MAN'S NAME.

IN MEMORIAM DAVID SIMMONS, RAILROAD ENGINEER, Died February 6, 1871, near New Hamburg, N. Y.

Through the packed horror of the night
He drove his train,
And sailed into the Infinite,
Where the immortals are.

"Down brakes!" One shrill, despairing cry,
And, for an unknown hame,
Steadfast and unswerving, he met death,
Treading a path of flame.

"Jump!"—I remain." No needless word,
Along his blood the swift test stirred
His manhood's mettle.

Grappled his black peril like a vice,
And as he grappled, saw
That this his last encounter,
And duty one with Law.

Home—but his feet grew granite fast;
Wife—yet he did not rest;
Babes—all they tugged! but to the last
He stood there, true as steel;

Above his own heart's heaviness,
Above another's crime,
Above the unmitigable stress,
Above himself, and Time.

Spake loving Comfort on the cheek
Grave quibbling Fear the lie;
Tough Indirection's low repose,
And brave men low to die.

Who said the taste of Kings was gone?
Who said our Alps were low?
And not by God's sire thrones upon?
Behold! it is not so.

Out from the palace and the hut,
Dwarf-fronted, lame of wills,
Liegeless and loveless and ghastly but
Sceptred for mastery still,

And clutched with poisonous tongue to quell
Whatever souls of shame
Are lingered within us, with such spell
As DAVID SIMMONS' name.

RICHARD REALF.

### The Hazards of Winter.

The feeble and delicate dread the winter, and with good reason. The weather at this season has a depressing effect on the vital organs and the animal spirits, and they have no vitality or mental animation to spare. The aged and infirm, in whom the flame of life is waxing dim, are always unpleasantly affected by the temperature of winter, and should fortify their systems against it. The extra vigor and and resistant power which the enfeebled system requires to enable it to meet with safety the assaults of of cold and damp, may soon be acquired by the regular use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The tonic effect of this wonderful medicine is soon apparent, in an increased appetite, a more active digestion, and a brighter, happier frame of mind. Food is the fuel of the body, and it is not properly used, when the fires of life burn low. When this is the case, the disability can always be remedied within a short space of time, by taking a full dose of the Bitters twice a day. The stomach will soon begin to perform its allotted task regularly and steadily; the food, being thoroughly assimilated, will yield the amount of vital heat and nourishment which the body requires under the external pressure of cold, and "the winter ailments which are apt to assail the weak and unthoned physique will be avoided.


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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.


## FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 13, 1871.

The recent fluctuations in gold have suggested fresh inquiries in regard to the probable future of the markets, and the discussions from day to day among practical business men and shrewd speculators are perhaps of sufficient public interest to justify their condensation and expression; and it may be well enough that the opinions of experts in their various associations should be known to and carefully considered by the representatives of the people, who have yet to pass a few weeks in session at Washington. A careful analysis of opinions, as we meet them, satisfies us that a majority of the people think but little upon the subject for themselves, being generally content to express their market opinion, in a majority of cases, that gold will be higher during the spring and summer, or, in the minority, that its price will decline. It is thus found, and perhaps the case may not be exceptional, that the real thinking about the matter is done by a few, while the result of that thought is expressed by the many. Coming to these fountain heads in traveling for sources which, like those of the Nile, have been hard to trace, it is found that the believers in an advance in the market value of gold base their conclusions, first, upon a considerable decrease in the value of our merchandise exports during the year ending with the next cotton crop, since they calculate, with some plausibility, that the aggregate export of cotton, partly owing to the Franco-German war, can scarcely be expected to exceed in values that of the previous year, while the money amount realized upon that export, in consequence of the large crop, can hardly reach that of the half year of last cotton cents per pound. Upon this calculation, assuming the export of 1869-70 to have been in round numbers 2,900,000 bales, the difference at an allowance of 400 pounds as the average weight, would be 232 per bale, or in the aggregate $70,400,000. Some estimates carry the amount higher; but this, as the cotton market has developed thus far, seems to rest upon the soundest basis. It is claimed also, by the same class of reasoners, that in consequence of the European war, which has already given a panic check to the sales of 12 government and railway bonds, we must undergo a disbursement of coin resources for export to the extent of at least $100,000,000 as compared with last year, while it is added that our interest accounts to be settled abroad in coin has increased to the extent of at least $20,000,000, summing up these estimated results shows the following rather startling deficiencies for the year ending say October 1, 1871, viz.: Cotton crop, $70,400,000; decrease of railway bonds, $100,000,000; increased interest, $20,000,000—making a total of $190,400,000, to be made good. These are the main arguments upon the side of a higher price for gold. Upon the other hand, it is predicted that our exports of breadstuffs will be much larger, and that Secretary Boutwell will sell a portion, at least, of the new 5 per cents, loans, which for the year might more than neutralize the deficiency above given. It is stated, we may add, that a decrease in the value of imports, although since October 1, they increased, Hoofting that both the sales and largely in excess of estimate only, the chances seem to favor a considerable diminution of receipts from the payment of foreign customs in a comparison of the two years. Suppose we allow the deficiency in the cotton crop export to $50,000,000; then admit, for the sake of argument, that Government and other loans will be sold as largely as during the past year, and we shall still have over $90,000,000 to make up in coin or its equivalent—a sum even that over $50,000,000, we have still to meet a large balance against us. With these calculations before us, whether they proceed from exaggerated estimates or from baseless fears, it is not surprising that the future of the gold market is looked upon distrustfully, so far as to its realization of the hopes of those who think that gold will settle down under its own weight, among whom seems to be Mr. Secretary Boutwell.

The New York semi-official *Herald* says: The government bond market was strong and the best prices of the season were made at the morning board. Subsequently it became apparent that the '62's and 67's had been sold extensively on orders from abroad to realize the recent difference in the two markets, and these sales declined, the rest of the list sympathizing in some extent, especially as gold fell off at the same time. Exceptionally the currency sixes were in continued favor and made no ground.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York today, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morning | Noon. | Closg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds of 1881 | 114¼ | 114¼ | 114¼ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1862 | 112¾ | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1864 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new) | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1867 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| U. S. Bonds of 1868 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 10-40s | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| Gold | 111 | 111 | 111 |

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold | 111¼ |
| United States 6s of 1881 | 114¼ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 112¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1864 | 111¾ |
| United States 5-20s of 1865 | 111¾ |
| United States 10-40s | 110¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865 | 110¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867 | 110¾ |
| United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868 | 110¾ |
| Central Pacific Railroads | 92¾ |
| Central Pacific Railroad | 93¼ |
| Currency Pacific | 93¼ |

—The New York *Herald* of yesterday says the stock market was strong and prices again advanced. The important announcement was made that the Erie Railway Company had executed a new consolidated mortgage for $30,000,000, of which due notice has been given to the Committee on Securities at the Stock Exchange, the object of which is to provide a fund for taking up the several existing mortgages as fast as they mature, restricting the bonded debt of the road to a uniform character. The sum required for this purpose is $24,000,000, leaving a surplus of $6,000,000, which, it is claimed, will be applied to the laying of a third rail between New York and Buffalo, and the purchase of additional equipments, for a narrow gauge connection with the Great Western of Canada and Michigan Central railways. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company are the trustees of the new mortgage, which was executed some time ago, but not made public until to-day.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

| February 13, 1871. | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 | 3:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| C. & H. | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94⅝ | 95⅛ | 94¾ | 94⅝ |
| Del. Lack. & W. | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| Erie | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| Reading | 99 | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| Harlem | | | | | | |
| Mich. Cent. | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| Mich. S. & N. I. | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ | 85¾ |
| Illinois Cent. | 138½ | | 138½ | | 138½ | |
| Cleve. & Pitts. | 104 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| C. & N. W. | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| Rock Island | 106 | 107 | 106 | 107 | 107 | 106 |
| Ft. Wayne | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| Pacific Mail | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Tol. & Wabash | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| Tol. & W. pref. | | | | | | |
| Fort Wayne | 95 | | | | | |
| Ohio & Miss. | 30 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| Chic. & Alton | | | | | | |
| Do. pref. | | 126½ | | 126½ | | |
| R. R. & Exch. | | | | | | |
| N. J. Central | | | | | | |
| Canton | | 47 | | 47 | | |
| W. U. Tel. | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| Quicksilver | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| Pacific Mail | 47½ | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| Adams Ex. | 59 | | | | | |
| Wells F. Ex. | | 48 | | 48 | | |
| American Ex. | | 67 | | 67 | | |
| U. S. Ex. | | 111 | | 111 | | |
| Gold | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ | 111¼ |

A comparison between Saturday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

| | Sat. | Mon. | Alv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Central & Hudson | 94¾ | 94⅝ | ⅛ | |
| Del. Sc Lack. | 96 | 96¼ | ¼ | |
| Erie | 39 | 39¼ | ¼ | |
| Reading | 99 | 99¼ | ¼ | |
| Lake Shore | 94 | 94¾ | ¾ | |
| Cleveland & Pittsburgh | 104¾ | 104¼ | | ½ |
| Chicago & Northwestern | 87¾ | 87½ | | ¼ |
| Do. preferred | 80 | 80 | | |
| Rock Island | 53¾ | 54 | ¼ | |
| Ft. Wayne | 96 | 96½ | ½ | |
| Do. preferred | 76 | 76¼ | ¼ | |
| Toledo & Wabash | 52 | 52 | | |
| Do. preferred | 76½ | 76¼ | | ¼ |
| Fort Wayne | 96 | 95¾ | | ¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30¼ | 30¼ | | |
| Pacific Mail | 48¾ | 47¾ | | 1 |
| Adams Express | 67 | 67½ | ½ | |
| Gold | 111 | 111¼ | ¼ | |

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pennsylvania Central | 99½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 30 |
| Lehigh Navigation | 37½ |
| Catawissa preferred | 32 |
| Creek and Allegheny Railroad | 27 |
| Lehigh Valley Railroad | 60 |
| North Pennsylvania Railroad | 54½ |
| Camden and Amboy Railroad | 134 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | 14¼ |
| Reading | 49 |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), deals in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission, and on like same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on call or short time, on Government or city notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

### PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

REMARKS.—Although, as a general thing, few changes in the market values are reported to-day, the attentive reader of the produce and general markets given below, will find several important changes in figures. For instance, there is a slight reduction in choice white wheat flour; also in high wheat flour, whilst extra family grades have advanced a shade. But we need not particularize, as the current quotations will be found under their appropriate headings. The previously noted firmness on long cordwood. Holders are firm, and will make no concessions at present. Receipts since our last amounted to only 350 cords. Grain, in good supply, with regular sales at the figures given. Provisions generally firm and active, with a very trade reported. Bacon and provisions are quiet and firm at previous quotations. The produce and local markets abound in all seasonable products.

Below are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The current prices were $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl. choice selected $5 00 ₱ bbl. Receipts 142 bbls.

ASHES.—The market continues a dull and nominal supply. Sales soda ash, common, 4¾ per cent., 3½c; refined, 5½ per cent., 4¾@4½; potash, 6 per cent., 7½@7½; pearls, 8½ @8¾c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 ₱ cwt, $6 ₱ bbl.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@6c ₱ lb.

BRANS.—Small navy $1 40 ₱ bushel; others as per quality, $1 25.

BUTTER.—Market firm; sales at 30@35c ₱ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner 3-lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 75; 5-lb cans, ₱ doz, $2 75 cans, $36.

BUTTER.—The supply is ample, and we are reported sales strictly prime at 35@36c ₱ lb; choice 32c. Fair to Low.—We are reported sales in a regular way at 30@c ₱ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in prices. A fair trade demand is reported at the following figures: Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 16@17c; sugar cured, 15@15c. Sides, ribbed, 12@c; clear do, 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16@c. Hams, plain, 16c; sugar cured, 17c. Mess pork, $22 50 ₱ bbl. Dried beef, 19c. Lard—Chicago prime steam, 12c; Cincinnati kettle rendered, 13¼@14c.

CHEESE—We quote Western Reserve at 15@15½c; Ohio Factory, fine, 15@c; Ohio Goshen 17c; New York Goshen 17@17½; Sweitzer 19c.

CORN MEAL—Market well supplied, at 90 @95c ₱ bushel.

CIDER—Sales at $7, $8@10 ₱ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $6@6 50; Philadelphia $5 25.

CARBON OIL—Sales standard brands at 22@24c by car load; supply ample.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic $4 ₱ bbl; Portland, $6.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short, weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

CHARCOAL.—The market is well supplied, in sales of Sackett's Belle berries at $18 ₱ barrel; other varieties at $16.

COAL.—There is a fair supply in the market, with sales of Eastern anthracite at $9@9 50 ₱ ton.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples—Sales were made at the following figures: Quarters 9@9½c; choice halves, 9½@10c; peeled, 12@13c. Dried apples plenty and dull at 7c for bright, and 9c for choice. Peaches—Halves, 17@18c; pitted cherries 25c per ₱; unpitted do, 7@8c.

EGGS.—Continue in abundant supply, with sales of strictly fresh at 30@32c ₱ dozen; packing, 26@28c.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—We are reported sales currants at Hall's 15½c ₱ pound; Hallowell's 15½c. Dried raisins 15@15½c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS.—There was a fair demand, and sales regularly made at the following prices: Live geese feathers No 1 to the trade 80c ₱ lb; 85c in a small way.

FLOUR.—With the exception of a single change, the flour market remains the same as at last quotations. Receipts since our last, 325 bbls. Mills and stores are well supplied and will make no concessions to effect sales. We quote as follows: Family brands of wheat, $7 25@7 50; 5-8ths, sacks 25c less; good brands red wheat, $7@7 25 in lots of 5 barrels; choice, $7 50@8; choice for shipping use, $7 25; choice Minnesota brands $7 50@8; fancy, $8@8 50. Jobbing trade—Sales in barrels $7 00; in sacks $7 60; Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $7 20, in sacks $6 90; Morning Star, in barrels $6 80, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $6 70; in sacks $6 75.

GRAIN.—The market at present may be put down as unsettled. Buyers generally are offering lower prices. This, as a matter of course, meets with resistance on the part of holders and sales are made at certain articles. The receipts since our last were large, viz.: Oats, 4,000 bushels; corn, 5,000; barley, 184 sacks. Wheat, 1,557 sacks. Corn, 705 sacks. Barley, 1,000 bushels, current prices being difficult to obtain. Wheat, in car lots, $1 50@1 60, with less firm. We give the nominal rates as follows: Fair to prime quality red wheat, $1 45@1 55; choice white, $1 60@1 65, as per quality. Oats are steady with a moderate demand. The operations in oats were reported from wharf and depot at 47@48c; store rates 50@52c. Corn in fair demand in small lots for current use. The operations in wharf lots were reported from wharf and depot at 46@48c; store rates 58@59c. Corn in fair demand in small lots for current use. Rye is quiet, with sales of 60 bushels yellow, bulk lots, 66@67c; store rates 68@70c; shelled corn neglected and nothing offering. No. 2 extra at 60@62c; prime 58@59c. Barley in good request and firm. The previously noted firmness on long cordwood. Holders are firm, and will make no concessions at present. Receipts since our last amounted to only 350 cords. Grain, in good supply, with regular sales at the figures given. Provisions generally firm and active, with a very trade reported. Bacon and provisions are quiet and

### ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 13, 1871.

**Cattle.**

The run of cattle to Allegheny this week was 38 cars by rail, twenty-seven of which were from Chicago, and the balance from Ohio and Indiana. Some 30 were driven in from Butler and Washington counties, making in all about 800 cattle on the market this week. The run was not a heavy one, and carry in the morning the drovers held stock firm at prices from ½c to ½c higher than last week. Butchers refused to pay the advance, and held back. The drovers who sold early in the morning report prices a shade better than last week, while some who held say the market is draggy, at figures a little below last week. The matter may be summed up as follows: The drovers who sold early disposed of their cattle at prices about ½c to ½c better than last week, while some who held found the market going back on them, and at noon it was very slow and draggy, with quite a number left over unsold. The quality of the cattle for sale this week was not quite so good as last week. The number of bulls on sale this morning was larger than for some time past, but all were sold at prices ranging from 4c to 5½c.

**Stock Cattle.**

There was very few stock cattle on sale this morning, that kind of stock still remaining too high in the West for our shippers to buy to make any money on. Late reports from Chicago speak of that place being full of buyers from the surrounding country, who pay better prices than our shippers can be justified in doing for this market. There was some buyers on hand this morning for stock cattle and some few were bought at prices from 4½ to 5¼c. Below will be found a list of cattle sold during the week, as reported by Mr. S. McCown, the gentlemanly cashier of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, also sales as made by the different drovers.

| | Cars. |
|---|---|
| L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago | 3 |
| Keeter & Kahn, Chicago | 4 |
| Jas. Shamberg, Chicago | 3 |
| Marks & Bro., Chicago | 2 |
| Hinds, Chicago | 3 |
| Golden & Campbell, Chicago | 3 |
| Hall & Lowenstein, Chicago | 3 |
| L. Rothchil, Chicago | 1 |
| S. Lowenstein, Chicago | 2 |
| Rothchild & Neuberg, Chicago | 1 |
| Greenwalt & Kahn, Chicago | 1 |
| E. Katz, Chicago | 1 |
| M. Varner, Chicago | 3 |
| Jacob Needy, Chicago | 1 |
| Truman & Loberman, Chicago | 4 |
| Frost Ward, Indianapolis | 1 |
| H. Ward, " | 1 |
| Marks & Bro., Cincinnati, O | 1 |
| C. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind | 1 |
| R. S. Keys, Mansfield, O | 1 |
| Swarz, Salem, O | 1 |
| J. W. Unger, Canton, O | 1 |
| L. M. Stanley, Damascus, O | 1 |
| Richard on Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. | 1 |

1868.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Kemper, De Graff | 1 |
| J. Dillon, Bellair | 1 |

SHEEP.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Dillon, Bellair | 1 |

**Cattle Sales.**

S. Lowenstein sold 59 head fair Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 85@7 00.

Carr & McAllister sold 81 cattle at prices from $5 60 @7 50.

Elliott sold 12 cattle from $5@8.

Hazelwood & Blackstock retailed 12 head cattle from 5@6c.

Keerle disposed of 16 head fair Chicago cattle at 5@6 67½c.

E. Kraus sold 17 head Washington county at 5@6c.

Jacob Needey sold 36 head cattle at prices from 5@6c.

L. & J. Shamberg sold 75 Chicago cattle from 5@6c.

**Sheep.**

The run of sheep to Allegheny this morning was fair, being some 500 head—about two hundred head more than last week. The quality of the sheep was good, very few poor sheep being on the market this morning. The market was devoid of any excitement, the supply being in excess of the demand; consequently bidding was not spirited, sales were slow, and prices about the same as last week. Below will be found sales:

Neeley & McMillin sold 206 head Washington county sheep from $2 60 to $5 50 per head.

John Dunn sold 150 head good sheep from Jefferson county, Ohio, at prices from $5 50 to $6 75.

J. W. Unger sold 82 head Butler county sheep, average about 100 lbs, from $5 00 to $6 50.

Adam Eckert sold 95 head Ohio sheep at an average of 98 lbs.

Flinner & Schlimanstel sold 125 head Butler county sheep at prices from $5 00 to $6 00.

R. R. Elliott sold 100 head sheep at $5 25.

J. P. Gallagher sold 50 head Lawrence county, Pa., sheep from $5 75 to $6 00 per head.

J. W. Unger sold 25 sheep at $4 00 per head.

Barnford sold 30 head Fayette county, Pa., sheep at prices from $2 00 to $6 00 per head.

**Hogs.**

The number of hogs on sale this morning, held by transient dealers, was larger than for some time past, and were all bought by our regular dealers for the retail trade. The number of hogs sold by the butchers buying more liberally than for some time past, drove prices higher than for some time, and in doing for this market. There was some buyers on hand this morning for stock cattle and some few were bought at prices from 4½ to 5¼c. Below will be found a list of cattle sold during the week, as reported by Mr. S. McCown, the gentlemanly cashier of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, also sales as made by the different drovers.

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|---|---|
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| Keeter & Kahn, Chicago | 4 |
| Jas. Shamberg, Chicago | 3 |
| Marks & Bro., Chicago | 2 |
| Hinds, Chicago | 3 |
| Golden & Campbell, Chicago | 3 |
| Hall & Lowenstein, Chicago | 3 |
| L. Rothchil, Chicago | 1 |
| S. Lowenstein, Chicago | 2 |
| Rothchild & Neuberg, Chicago | 1 |
| Greenwalt & Kahn, Chicago | 1 |
| E. Katz, Chicago | 1 |
| M. Varner, Chicago | 3 |
| Jacob Needy, Chicago | 1 |
| Truman & Loberman, Chicago | 4 |
| Frost Ward, Indianapolis | 1 |
| H. Ward, " | 1 |
| Marks & Bro., Cincinnati, O | 1 |
| C. Miller, Indianapolis, Ind | 1 |
| R. S. Keys, Mansfield, O | 1 |
| Swarz, Salem, O | 1 |
| J. W. Unger, Canton, O | 1 |
| L. M. Stanley, Damascus, O | 1 |
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| | |
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Katz

# THE VERY LATEST.

# WASHINGTON.

## THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

**Western Men Determined to Force the Committee to Report This Week—Steamship Subsidists Still Hard at Work—Secretary Robeson's Letter Not Entirely Successful in Relieving the Public Mind—The Proposed Change in the Grade of the Berlin Mission—Will Mr. Bancroft be Legislated Out of Office?—Evening Sessions Necessary—Gross Mismanagement in the Indian Bureau, &c., &c.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1871.

**Steamship Subsidies.**

Messrs. Cole and Kellogg each made a struggle in the Senate to-day to get up their Australian and Gulf Steamship subsidy bills, but the desire to settle the Georgia business was too strong for them. Cole said there was a probability, unless the Australian subsidy bill was speedily considered and passed, the opening for trade and wealth would probably be seized upon by foreign capitalists, and another opportunity of fostering American shipping interests be lost. This, however, did not affect seriously the determination of the Senate. These bills, OF one of them, will come up in order to-morrow.

**The New Apportionment.**

The House Judiciary Committee had up the apportionment bill to-day, but as is usual, arrived at no definite conclusion after discussing it. The Committee stands four to four on Loughridge's bill allowing an increase in representation to certain States, one member being absent. Certain Western members are determined to have a report from this Committee, even though it be adverse, for the purpose of getting the question before the House, where it is thought it can be equitably disposed of. There are certain considerations growing out of the peculiar political situation in several States, which prevents several members of the committee from votnig favorably upon this bill, although they acknowledge its justice. It seems to be the determination of these gentlemen to postpone this question as long as possible, in order that the political situation in their particular States may have a chance to undergo a change more favorable to their prospects and interests. The friends of the bill, however, will make strenuous efforts to have it reported upon the present week.

**The Letter of Secretary Robeson.**

Read the House to-day affirming the seaworthiness of the ship Tennessee, does not have the effect of entirely relieving the apprehensions of the people here, because others who have perhaps as good opportunities of knowing the facts about the vessel, and quite as much experience in matitime affairs, steadfastly cling to the contrary opinion, and freely express it. The President to-day positively asserted, to a person who pressed him with the subject, that the Commission had no instructions to send announcement of arrival by a special steamer, or in fact to take any measures out of the usual course to communicate with the vessel. A different impression has hitherto prevailed, and has formed the basis of much of the apprehension felt.

**The Berlin Mission.**

It appears that the resolutions before both the House and Senate committees have a deeper significance than the mere desire to change the name and salary of the Berlin mission. Both these resolutions were furnished by the Secretary of State, and it was understood to be his desire that they might be favorably acted upon. The tenor of the resolution is to change the name of the mission to Prussia, so that it shall hereafter be called the mission to the Empire of Germany. There are so worded as, in the event of a change, to provide for the retention of the present incumbent, Mr. Bancroft, who is the uncle of Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, which latter in turn is a relative of Mr. Fish, present Secretary of State. So far as raising the grade, name and salary of this mission is concerned, both Committees have thus far accomplished nothing, but the House committee is not satisfied with accomplishing this result, especially in view of the fact that without provisions to the contrary, changing the name and scale of the mission, under the laws as they stand, Mr. Bancroft out of office, and leaves a chance for a successor to be appointed. For some time rumor has associated the name of Judge Orth in connection with this mission, and it is well understood to be the desire of the President to confer this distinction upon the retiring Indiana Congressman; but inasmuch as there is now no vacancy and the Presidential term is near to expire for Mr. Bancroft, several members of the House Committee have drawn up a resolution which they intend to present, which, while raising the salary and rank of this mission and placing it on a par with the Prussian Embassy to that of the German Empire, leaves the question as to who shall fill that position entirely open and at the disposal of the President.

**Western Court-martial Troubles.**

The House will consider to-morrow the report of the Special Committee which investigated the troubles at West Point. There is a good deal of feeling here, both among Congressmen and officers of the army, and it is likely the debate will be lively, although it is not clear what action the House will take.

**The McGarrahan Report.**

The report of the Judiciary Committee on the McGarrahan claim is to be considered Saturday. It is said Mr. Bingham is preparing a minority report. The chances are that this matter will also provoke a free discussion not altogether one-sided or harmonious.

**Evening Sessions.**

Senator Morton gave notice to-day that he should move to-morrow that during the remainder of the session the daily meeting begin at eleven o'clock a. m. The amount of business will require regular evening sessions soon.

**The Gross Mismanagement of the Indian Bureau.**

The Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs investigating the charges against Commissioner Parker received printed copies of the testimony taken to-day, and are now engaged in preparing a report. From the best information obtainable, it is supposed this report will say in effect that the evidence does not show that the Commissioner managed his Bureau in a wilfully dishonest or corrupt method, but also shows that there have been instances of gross mismanagement in business operations, by which outside parties have been profited. The evidence is voluminous, and when it is reported to the House and country will excite much surprise.

**The Bowen Trial.**

South Carolina Bowen's trial for bigamy commenced here to-day. The prosecution examined several witnesses to prove that the defendant was married in Florida according to the laws of that State. No particular progress was made, and the case will be resumed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1871.

**HOSPITALITIES EXTENDED TO THE EXILES.**

Both branches of the City Council have appropriated $1,000 for the purpose of extending the hospitalities of the capital to the Fenian exiles.

**THE BOWEN BIGAMY CASE.**

The case of Representative Bowen, charged with bigamy, was up in the Criminal Court of this District to-day. The principal witness for the prosecution was the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Florida, who testified that he married Mr. Bowen and Mrs. Parke in Tallahassee, under the State law passed in 1868, giving the right to Judges of Probate to solemnize marriages.

## NEW HAMBURG DISASTER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., February 13.—The locomotive was raised up to-night even with the abutment of the bridge, and will be landed upon the track to-morrow. No bodies have been found. Polk, the driver, will make another descent to-morrow in search of the engineer.

The surveyors sent by the Committee of the Senate have been at the wreck all day. Mrs. Sarah Bennett, who reached New Hamburg on Thursday in search of her husband, came here to-day to view the unclaimed clothing at the undertakers, and identifying her husband's hat and coat, went away. It is thought he was the man on the engine with the engineer.

## NEWS SUMMARY

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

A Pottsville, Pa., telegram of yesterday says: A large number of coal operators were present at a meeting to-day, which was held with closed doors. The utmost activity existed in business circles as to what the result will be. The operators are not anxious to resume work. The market has been overstocked. It is generally conceded that the strikers can not hold out much longer, and but few miners will resume work on the 15th. The operators are also unwilling to pay the advance of the last fall. Much suffering exists among the miners' families, and the community sympathize with them. They are willing to work, but are prevented by the so-called Working Men's Benevolent Association.

The decision in the case of Painter vs. Pillow, involving $150,000 for slaves bought by Pillow before and during the war, and for which want of consideration was pleaded, has been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Tennessee against him, the court deciding that he is liable.

The cross pipe of the larboard boiler of the steamer Little Rock exploded last evening at Memphis as she was starting out. No one was hurt. The Durdanelle went to her rescue and brought her back to the landing. The damage was repaired.

Lieutenant Governor Leslie was inaugurated as Governor of Kentucky, at Frankfort, vice Governor Stevenson, resigned.

Miss Nellie Marshall, daughter of General Humphrey Marshall, was married at Frankfort, Ky., last night, to Representative McAfee.

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

**Arkansas.**

MEMPHIS, February 13.—An *Avalanche* Little Rock special says: The Governor has nominated and the Senate confirmed John E. Bennett Associate Justice of the Supreme Court vice Thomas M. Bowen, resigned. The committee appointed to wait on the Governor and ascertain if it was his intention to accept the United States Senatorship, submitted their report, which was to the effect that the Governor, in which he says that when the time for qualification arrives he will decide. He says the House may rest assured of one thing, that he will accept the position unless he knows the interests of the people are subserved by withdrawing the Executive chair. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill authorizing the Treasurer to issue eight per cent. interest bearing bonds, on bank note paper, in sums of two, five, and ten dollars.

Amendments were made making the interest five per cent. and making the bonds receivable for all taxes except interest on the public dept. A special message from the Governor was presented, urging the adoption of more strenuous measures for securing the collection of interest due the State on account of Railroad Bonds.

## NEW YORK

NEW YORK, February 13, 1871.

**REMOVAL OF FATHER FARRELL.**

Rev. Thos. Farrell, fifteen years pastor of St. Joseph's Church of this city, is removed by Bishop McCloskey for writing a letter to the Italian unity meeting in this city, expressing sentiments in favor of civil and religious liberty all over the world, and dissenting from the use of foreign troops in any part of Italy. Father Farrell was previously objectionable, it is stated, because of his defined Republican principles. A Committee of the Church are laboring to have him restored.

# FRANCE.

## RUMORED POPULAR RISING.

## Hostilities Continued in Two Departments.

## Resumption of the War Improbable.

## Garibaldi Refuses a Seat in the Assembly.

## Emperor William's Entry of Paris.

## Resignation of the Government of Defense.

## ENGLAND.

**Paris to Contract a Heavy Loan.**

LONDON, February 13.—M. Tachard is elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haute-Rhine. The city of Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of 260,000,000 francs, and levy a municipal war tax.

## FRANCE.

**Rumored Rising of the Population.**

LILLE, February 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped the railway communication hence to Paris. It is reported that there have been risings of the population in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not confirmed.

**The Assembly—Garibaldi Declines—Resignation of the Government of Defense.**

BORDEAUX, February 13.—In the Assembly to-day the rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted. The President read a letter from Garibaldi in which the General declines a seat in the Assembly offered him by the several departments. Favre for himself and in the name of his colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris resigned the powers confided in them as Government of National Defense. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office to maintain order till the constitution of a new Government.

## PRUSSIA.

**Emperor William's Entry of Paris.**

Special to the Herald.]

VERSAILLES, February 13, Noon.—On the 19th, at noon, the Emperor will enter Paris by train from Versailles, taking horse at Paris station, and proceeding to the Tuileries, where he will lunch and hold court. The General officers of the army will then inspect the garrison of Paris, which will march, with bands playing and colors flying, along the line already indicated. His Majesty will then return to Versailles where he will sleep. On the two following days he will revisit the Tuileries, and then return to Germany, if nothing occurs during the rest of the week or month. If it is impossible to prepare the Palace for the Emperor's reception, His Majesty will put up at the Champs Elysees.

All troops before Paris have been fully reinforced to the highest war standard.

**Resumption of the War Need Not be Expected.**

BERLIN, February 13.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* judges from the result of the elections in France that the resumption of the war need not be expected, and thinks there is scarcely a doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

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CINCINNATI, February 13.—River fourteen feet. Business unchanged. Arrived—Jno. Porter, Kanawha; Dove No. 2, Kentucky river. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh.

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LOUISVILLE, February 13.—Cloudy and cold; mercury 20 degrees. River still falling; four feet ten in the channel and six in the canal. Freights unchanged. Arrived—J. W. Garrett and barges, Cincinnati; Tennessee, Memphis, 6 A. M.; Argonaut No. 2, Tennessee river to St. Louis, 9 A. M.; Jas. Gilmore, St. Louis to Cairo, 10 A. M.; W. H. Brown, Louisville to St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 1 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 3 P. M.; Ben Lee, Accord, Mound City to St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, 5 P. M.; Ben Lee, Accord, Mound City to Cincinnati, 8 A. M. The Henry Ames is reported badly aground below Hicks-man. River fell twelve inches. Clear; mercury 28 degrees.

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ST. LOUIS, February 13.—Arrived—Sallie, Arkansas river; Lucy Gwin, Memphis; Ben Lee, Cincinnati. Departed—James Gilmore, Ohio river. River falling rapidly. Weather cloudy and warmer; considerable ice is running.

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**Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, February 13.—Up—Continental, Liberty No. 4 and barges, Nick Longworth, Marble City, Bowen, and Richardson. Raining. Cloudy and cool.

**New Orleans.**

NEW ORLEANS, February 13.—Arrived—McDonald and barges, Imperial and barges, H. C. Yeager, Dolphin, James Howard, Atlantic and barges, and McDonald.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL IN VIRGINIA.

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THE ERIE THIRD RAIL.

It is the current rumor on Wall street that when Erie lays that third rail, by the proceeds of the new $20,000,000 mortgage, closer relations will be established with the Michigan Centra by way of the Great Western of Canada.

## SAFETY OF LIFE ON STEAMBOATS.

**Annual Report of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels of the Navy.**

In view of the recent great disasters on the Western rivers, peculiar importance attaches to this report, which Mr. Boutwell has transmitted to the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Commerce for their information, as it has a bearing upon the importance of the bill now pending before the House Committee, entitled "An act for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." Mr. Asoph S. Bemis, President of the Board, in his report says that the subject of foul water used in steam boilers has hitherto attracted the attention of the Board, and a thorough consideration of the subject has elicited facts and data that seem to demand remedial action and legislation to overcome and surmount the evils and dangers arising therefrom. The burning of stores and fuel must necessarily ensue, and, in the judgment of the Board, there is no doubt but that many of the explosions that occur are attributable to this cause. After noticing the fact that devices and inventions have been made to overcome difficulties and strengthen the security of human life on board of vessels propelled by steam, Mr. Bemis says:

The Board has no power under the existing laws to compel the employment of safeguards, however meritorious and beneficial they might prove to be. In this connection it has been suggested that while Congress has the power to regulate the commerce and travel it should also provide well for the safety of the lives of the teeming millions of human beings that are carried annually on the water and lines, and, as this object can only be obtained by force of law, that Congress should speedily enact a statute compelling the use upon all vessels carrying passengers of the most positive appliances of a life-saving character that, after full consideration by experts, prove to be essential and indispensably necessary to a complete safeguard of such vessels in this respect, and providing also that the inventor of such appliances as shall come within the true intent and meaning of the law shall be paid a reasonable sum for his invention, be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that the royalty on and approval of the device; and, when so obtained, such invention shall belong to the United States, and its employment required upon all American vessels carrying passengers.

In addition to the recent disasters on the Mississippi the report says:

A consideration of the subject of a more efficient means of saving life in case of accidents by burning or sinking of steamers, especially upon those navigating the rivers and their tributaries flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, has led to the adoption by the Board of a rule that will define more clearly the duties of the inspectors and their assistants, and will require a more rigid examination upon all American vessels carrying passengers.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c.

Mr. MCCUNE presented the petition of James White for an "iron-clad." Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for grade on Wick street. Street Committee.

Mr. RAFFERTY, petition of C. Cummings, for reduction of business tax. Finance Committee with power to act.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. MORROW, the following:

WHEREAS, A supplement to the bill is now before the Legislature at Harrisburg incorporating a company for the purpose of building a tripartite bridge over the Ohio river at the Point in this city; and,

WHEREAS, The erection of a bridge in this location would probably prove injurious to the free navigation of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislature from this county be and are hereby requested to have the further consideration of the bill postponed until Councils shall have the opportunity to investigate the proposed plan.

The gentleman moved the adoption of the paper, but objections being made, under the new rule it was laid over for the present.

PIKE STREET.

Mr. AHL, resolution for the opening of Pike street, Ninth ward. Laid over.

WATER ON THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND PLUM ALLEY.

Mr. AHLBORN, petition for a sewer on Thirty-third street. Street Committee.

Mr. CHISLETT, petition for water pipes on Plum alley. Water Committee.

REDUCTION OF BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. EDWARDS, communication from the Controller covering sundry petitions for reduction of business tax. Finance Committee with power to act.

UNFINISHED COMMON COUNCIL BUSINESS.

Report of street Committee in reference to claim of John Flinn, on account of the Fifth avenue sewer, recommending $1,000.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to concur in the action of the Committee, paying Mr. Flinn the $0,873 65 due him as aforesaid.

Mr. LITTELL objected.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved to suspend the rules, which was carried, and the resolution passed finally.

Report of Street Committee for January 30, accepted in Common Council. Concurred in.

Report of same Committee for January, accepted in Common Council. Concurred in.

Report of committee relative to paving assessment on Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, on Allegheny river, from Main and extending back. Finance Committee with power to act. Concurred in.

Resolution for a Committee in reference to the purchase of the Thirty-third street bridge over the Pittsburgh plank road. Passed in Common Council, and Messrs. Jones, Kinzer and Watson appointed. Select Council concurred and appointed Messrs. Donnelly and Chislett.

Bill of Hon. Jas. Veech ordered to be paid in Common Council. Concurred in.

Ordinance appointing Wm. Irwin in lieu of John L. Brown, City Commissioner of Forbes street. Passed in Common Council. Concurred in.

Ordinance appointing Wm. Irwin City Commissioner at $1,200 per annum. Passed in Common Council. Laid over to Mr. MORROW and laid over under the rules.

Ordinance for a sewer on Forbes street. Passed in Common Council. Concurred in.

Ordinance, grading and paving Locust alley, from Fifth avenue to Forbes street. Passed in Common Council. Concurred in.

Ordinance, grading, paving and curbing Twenty-first street, passed in Common Council. Concurred in.

Resolution for an ordinance appointing a Grain Inspector, passed in Common Council. Laid upon the table on motion of Mr. RAFFERTY.

Ordinance dividing the Sixteenth ward into two election districts, passed in Common Council. Concurred in.

Mr. KIRK moved to lay the motion on the table, which was carried.

SUNDRY BUSINESS OF SELECT COUNCIL—THE SALARY OF MAYOR'S CLERK.

Mr. PHILLIPS called up the resolution providing for the payment of the salary of the Mayor's clerk from the Mayor's office, and moved it be read a third time. Mr. Phillips said he had been informed that the Clerk received perquisites, amounting annually to the sum $3,000, outside of his salary.

Mr. RAFFERTY said he had been informed the Clerk received a fifty cent fee on every bail bond issued, and a dollar on every bail piece filed in his office. Besides he had understood that the clerk had agreed to give a lawyer, a member of Councils, $500 to put the resolution through. The Mayor had refused to give the Clerk $2,000 per annum when he went into the office, and after three years he (Rafferty) intended to make up the salary by an extra thousand from the Clerk, instead of paying it out of his own pocket.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he did not know of a single cent from any source the Clerk received, but he firmly believe the Mayor had agreed to give the Clerk a salary of $2,000 per annum. He (Phillips) did not believe there was a grain of truth in the assertion that the Clerk had agreed to bribe a member to get the resolution through. Mr. Patterson had when he first went into office taken fifty cents on bail bonds, but soon after he found it was illegal and gave it up. Besides he was a most deserving officer, and fully entitled to the salary named. He moved the previous question.

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The PRESIDENT then read the reports of the Majority and Minority Committees. The majority report was signed by Messrs. Collin and Littell, and the minority report by Mr. Sands.

Mr. EDWARDS moved the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved an amendment that the minority report be adopted.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved the following substitute for both amendments:

WHEREAS, It manifestly appears from both the majority and minority reports that of the two certificates of election retained by the Mayor for the Sixteenth ward, the one setting forth a majority of votes for Benj. Schmidt was not genuine, but after being signed in blank by the election officers, was taken away and filled up without their knowledge or consent; and that the other certificate in favor of J. H. Schmidt was issued by the Mayor five days after the election day are therefore irregular, and,

WHEREAS, The Council on this day of organization in voting that B. Schmidt be sworn in as a member of Council on the strength of the first mentioned certificate acted on in ignorance of the real facts. A proper self-respect and a due regard for the purity of the elections and for the rights of the citizens of the Sixteenth ward require that we now retrace our steps and dispose of the question as we would have done had we known then what we know now. Therefore,

*Resolved*, That we rescind our former action in admitting B. Schmidt a member for the Sixteenth ward, and do hereby declare his seat vacant.

*Resolved*, That a new election be held to fill the vacancy thus created, and that the Mayor be directed to issue his proclamation according to law.

Mr. BURGWIN supplemented the paper with a few sensible remarks.

Mr. ASDALE said he would favor the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. EDWARDS favored the report of the Majority Committee.

Mr. ISAAC JONES moved that Mr. BURGWIN'S resolutions be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDENT said the motion would carry with it the definite postponement of the whole matter.

Mr. JONES could not see the force of such ruling, but acquiesced when informed by the President that it was parliamentary.

Mr. LITTELL, on the Majority Committee, obtained the floor and advanced arguments in favor of the adoption of the Majority Committee report.

Mr. MCCARTHY spoke in favor of the minority report.

Mr. DEVLIN asked leave to offer the evidence of the majority of the members of the Board of Election Officers.

Mr. LITTELL—I desire to know whether that testimony was before the Committee.

Mr. DEVLIN—Mr. Little, the chairman of the Committe took a synopsis of the testimony; this is the testimony in full.

Mr. BURGWIN stated that the minority committee was not satisfied with the testimony in brief taken by Mr. Littell, and had therefore procured the testimony in full of said officers, to which their affidavits were also attached.

Mr. GALLAHER said, as it appeared the evidence had been taken after the Committee met, the Council, in his opinion, should not receive it.

Mr. EDWARDS moved that the paper be laid on the table.

Mr. AHLBORN thought a new election should be ordered.

Mr. KIRK asked if the Committee had counted the votes in the ballot-box, and was answered by Mr. Littell, Mr. Gross, Presidential.

Several members here called for the question on the adoption of Mr. Burgwin's substitute, and Mr. BURGWIN asked for the yeas and nays, which were recorded, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Asdale, Burgwin, Devlin, Donnelly, Duncan, Jones, E. P.; Liddell, Morrow, Rafferty and Scully—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Aiken, Chislett, Coffin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Hoch, House, Jeremy, Jones, Isaac, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Little, Marshall, McCune, Miller, Murdock, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wilson and Gross, Presidential.

So the substitute was not adopted.

Mr. RAFFERTY moved to lay the bill and Mr. MCCARTHY'S amendment to adopt the report of the minority committee on the table.

The report of the majority committee, admitting Mr. Schmidt to his seat, was then adopted.

Mr. PHILLIPS presented a report from the City Solicitor setting forth that the account of Thomas Liggett & Co., for fencing ordinances, etc., amounting to $294 25 was correct, and recommending that it be paid.

A resolution for the payment of the bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Report of Joseph Dawson, Clerk of Courts, amounting to $170, costs in the matter of the Fifth avenue sewer, was accepted and a resolution ordering its payment passed under a suspension of the rules.

THE FARE QUESTION REVIVED—DRAFT OF AN ACT TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. BURGWIN, from the Special Committee, appointed to inquire into the expediency of procuring a park, presented the draft of an act of Assembly, providing for the same, with a resolution that the Legislature be requested to pass the same. The gentleman said the committee had not had sufficient time to decide that it was expedient to establish a park, the bill only embodying the best act of the kind he could find.

A resolution for the payment of the bill was passed under a suspension of the rules.

THE EAST END MARKET.

MR. BACHELOR presented the following resolution:

WHEREAS, There are two pieces of ground offered for sale for market purposes, the one at the east end of the city, namely, the Baum and Reimer property; and,

WHEREAS, It is

*Resolved*, That the choice between these two places be decided by ballot at the next regular election by the legal voters of the Nineteenth ward, between sixty-first and Twenty-second wards, and the judges of election hereby appointed to receive the ballots and decide that it was expedient to establish a park, the line already indicated. His Majesty will then return to Versailles where he will sleep. On the two following days he will revisit the Tuileries, and then return to Germany, if nothing occurs during the rest of the week or month. If it is impossible to prepare the Palace for the Emperor's reception. His Majesty will put up at the Champs Elysees.

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AN IMPORTANT RUMOR.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives this variations of the barometer since the last report are given; observer's name not signed here, and throughout the table by the minus sign.

Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, storm or gale; H, violent gale; I hurricane J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer Sergeant.

**The Cantata Concerts.**

The first of the concerts to be given by the Cantata Society, the strongest and ablest musical organization in Pittsburgh, will be given at Library Hall this evening. The programme is a rich one, consisting as rich with popular gems, and will be rendered with the finest effect by the members of the Society. The sale of seats has been unusually large, and the attendance will undoubtedly be larger than usual. See the concert programme, which will be repeated to-day at Mellor & Hoene's Music Store, Fifth avenue.

**The Refunded Sewer Assessments.**

The refunding of the assessments made for the construction of sewers in Allegheny city has been authorized by the act approved in March of that year, is a question which has given rise to considerable discussion in that city. A point has been raised as to who is legally entitled to receive the money, whether the amount should be paid to the present owners or to the parties who may have owned the property at the time the sewer was built. The City Solicitor Rogers holds that under the law those who owned the property in March, 1869, when councils were required to make provision for refunding the assessments, are legally entitled to receive the amounts, and that no action of Councils can divest them of that right. He holds that the assessments followed the property up to the time the act was passed, and that the law is not retroactive although he may have disposed of the property a month after the approval of the law.

On the other hand, the former owners were certainly reimbursed for any outlay they made for the construction of sewers, or for any other public improvements, when they are old, as it is not probable that they neglected in fixing the selling price of the property to include the refunding. The present owners, therefore, have actually paid for all the improvements made which had been made by the building of a branch railroad to the Ohio river, for the purpose of communicating with Louisville, the former Company would abandon its purpose of constructing the gauge, and would enter into excessive alliance with the Erie Company, so that the two roads, together with the Atlantic and Great Western, should be operated substantially as one line from New York to St. Louis. This agreement was made, and has been carried out—for the last two years—the Erie Company paying a subsidy of $1,000 per day for locomotives and cars which the Ohio Company had bought for the narrow gauge, and also transporting all the railroad iron—seventy-five miles—required for the branch road free of charge to Cincinnati, besides leasing the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road, in order to satisfy the Ohio and Mississippi Company that the contract would be fully carried out, and a perfect connection made from New York to Cincinnati.

EVERYBODY has heard of the English Lloyds where the character of vessels is rated by a generally accepted standard. Senator Wilson seems to propose an American establishment of similar character, but on American principles, in his bill to establish a national standard for determining the quality and character of the materials used in the construction of all vessels intended for ocean service, and rating such vessels according to their merits. The bill provides for the appointment by the President of a commission of five members possessed of the requisite scientific and practical skill, whoare to examine and determine the rank and class to be registered vessels, the owners of which shall require this service at their hands. As an inducement to comply with the act a deduction of five per cent. is to be allowed from the duties on all goods imported on vessels inspected and found to have the national standard rating provided for.

**Nashville Market.**

NASHVILLE, February 13.—Cotton quiet—low middling 19½c. Bulk sides 12½c; shoulders 10c; hams 16c; sugar-cured hams 18c. Corn 70c. Oats 60c. Wheat $1 50 @ $1 75@1 90.

## PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

## The Park Question Reviewed.

## Draft of an Act to be Submitted to the Legislature.

## The Tripartite Bridge Project—Salary of Mayor's Clerk—The Negley Arsenal Resolution—The Sixteenth Ward Election Contest—The East Liberty Market—Proposed Change in the Assessment for Public Improvements—City Printing, Etc., Etc.

AN adjourned meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Pittsburgh, was held Monday afternoon, February 14th, in their respective chambers, City Building.

**SELECT COUNCIL.**

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

The Council organized at two o'clock promptly, the following members being present: Messrs. Ahl, Ahlborn, Aiken, Burgwin, Chislett, Coffin, Devlin, Donnelly, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Herron, Hoch, House, Jeremy, Jones, E. P., Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Asdale, Littell, Lloyd, Marshall, McCarthy, McCune, Miller, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, Neely, Phillips, Rafferty, Schmidt, Scully, Seely, Shipton, Wainwright, S. J., Wilson and Gross, Presidential.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, &c.

Mr. MCCUNE presented the petition of James White for an "iron-clad." Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. LLOYD, petition for grade on Wick street. Street Committee.

Mr. RAFFERTY, petition of C. Cummings, for reduction of business tax. Finance Committee with power to act.

THE TRIPARTITE BRIDGE QUESTION.

Mr. MORROW, the following:

WHEREAS, A supplement to the bill is now before the Legislature at Harrisburg incorporating a company for the purpose of building a tripartite bridge over the Ohio river at the Point in this city; and,

WHEREAS, The erection of a bridge in this location would probably prove injurious to the free navigation of the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the members of the Legislature from this county be and are hereby requested to have the further consideration of the bill postponed until Councils shall have the opportunity to investigate the proposed plan.

The gentleman moved the adoption of the paper, but objections being made, under the new rule it was laid over for the present.

PIKE STREET.

Mr. AHL, resolution for the opening of Pike street, Ninth ward. Laid over.

WATER ON THIRTY-THIRD STREET AND PLUM ALLEY.

Mr. AHLBORN, petition for a sewer on Thirty-third street. Street Committee.

Mr. CHISLETT, petition for water pipes on Plum alley. Water Committee.

REDUCTION OF BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. EDWARDS, communication from the Controller covering sundry petitions for reduction